



CONCEPT NOTE

Tanzania Land Use Dialogue (LUD)

Ihemi Cluster

JUNE 12-14, 2017 – SOUTHERN TANZANIA

The second meeting of the Land Use Dialogue (LUD) platform in Ihemi Cluster of Southern Tanzania. The LUD is a multi-stakeholder engagement platform for gathering knowledge and leading processes for enabling responsible business, improved governance and inclusive development in landscapes at risk.

The Challenge

Competing land uses in the Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT), due mainly to commercial and subsistence agriculture and overexploitation of the region's natural resources, has put the landscape at risk. A participatory and integrated approach is needed to reconcile the different perspectives and interests at stake and increase land productivity in the region in the pursuit of sustainable landscapes and economic growth.

The Land Use Dialogue

The Tanzania Ihemi Land Use Dialogue is designed to provide constructive dialogue as the basis for exploring and reconciling stakeholder perspectives and priorities in the landscape and programmatic support to identified solutions. It seeks to identify existing institutional foundations, national and sub-national policies, local institutions and technological innovations to support sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth in the region.

The Land-Use Dialogue (LUD), is a global initiative coordinated by The Forests Dialogue secretariat and steering committee members in collaboration with local and global partners. The LUD initiative maps, applies and evaluates the practical “landscape approach” to provide tangible improvements on the ground. The landscape approach is a conceptual framework that seeks to develop an integrated and holistic view of the landscape, balancing multiple objectives through engaging private and public stakeholders. Efficient use and development of resources can be established through a dialogue platform where stakeholders collaborate to align their objectives, identify common risks and opportunities, and support shared



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decision making and collective action. The LUD initiative is modeled on TFD's experience as a neutral multi-stakeholder platform adopted to meet local contexts and landscape needs.

The LUD Tanzania is hosted by SAGCOT with support from the IUCN SUTAIN- Africa programme, IUCN, and TFD. SAGCOT, an agricultural partnership designed to improve productivity, food security and livelihoods in Tanzania, works to bring the government, business, donor partners and the farming community to work together. SAGCOT aims to ensure the necessary infrastructure, policy environment and access to knowledge to create efficient well-functioning agricultural value chains. SAGCOT is supported by Green Reference Groups (GRG) at the national and cluster level representing multiple stakeholder groups including social and environmental civil society groups. The GRG is convened to develop and build consensus around a green growth program and investment framework for the region.

The Context

Located in the eastern-most part of the southern highlands, Ihemi Cluster is one of Tanzania's agricultural strongholds and an important region for forest products and agricultural crop production. An estimated 73% of the land is arable while only 47% is currently being cultivated. While agricultural investments increase in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) conversations center around how to achieve inclusive green growth- economic growth that benefits local peoples and supports environmental sustainability.

Agricultural development in the area requires addressing challenges of water scarcity and climate change vulnerability. Of key concern is more frequent drying in the upper basin of the Great Ruaha River catchment where the Ihemi cluster is located. Competing demands for the Ruaha's water abound with a large regional population, important wildlife areas and highly productive irrigated agriculture downstream. The majority of people (70-90% outside the Iringa urban district) engage in agriculture based livelihoods, yet few smallholders have efficient irrigation systems to stabilize commercial production.

Inclusion in land development nationally centers around efforts to provide local people with legal titles to their land. The Village Land Use Planning (VLUP) under the Village Land Act No 5 of 1999, seeks to secure smallholder tenure, designate conservation areas, and identify areas for investment. The VLUP has not yet been applied to the majority of Tanzania's villages. When done in a participatory way with free, prior and informed consent this is generally considered to increase local people's ability to invest in their land or attract investors and promote environmental management. Yet, there is the possibility that land use planning is not done in a participatory way and risks land grabs as villages with land titles are newly made able to sell their land.

Prioritized Actions

The first meeting of the Tanzania Ihemi LUD in November 2016 included 47 participants representing the government, civil society organizations, private sector, smallholder farmers and national and international NGOs. The objective of the first dialogue was to create a platform for decision makers to explore land use plans and policies; bring together diverse stakeholders to explore on-the-ground challenges; and seek tangible actions to achieve sustainable land use, food security and improved livelihoods.

Following two days of field visits and two days of plenary sessions supported by breakout sessions and group work, participants identified four prioritized actions:

1 Focus on the participation and inclusion of actors in the landscape

Participants pushed for the platform to bring other relevant stakeholders on board – such as universities, other land users e.g. pastoralists and the small holder farmers in the process as well as village authority.

2 Develop a common understanding of Inclusive Green Growth

While stakeholders can agree on the need for inclusive green growth there remains a consistent vision for what this may be in the Ihemi landscape.

3 Enhance collaborative platforms

Participants identified the need to evaluate existing platforms and their capabilities to address the present issues. They identified the need for a comprehensive data base of stakeholders' initiatives in order to identify the potential areas of synergy and collaboration. They suggested to use the LUD as a platform for communicating among partners and stakeholders to reduce the intra-conflicts among stakeholders.

4 Make efficient use of resources such as land/soil, water, wildlife, and rangelands

There is a need for knowledge sharing around best practices and experiences regarding sustainable resource use.

Expected Dialogue Outcomes

The second Ihemi LUD meeting will take place in June of 2017 to build on knowledge sharing with a focus on priority actions identified through the first LUD meeting.

The expected outcomes of the dialogue are as follows:

- ➔ Continue to develop a neutral multi-stakeholder platform in the Ihemi cluster with short-term and long-term goals of the process
- ➔ Build shared understanding of existing platforms and stakeholder initiatives related to land use and land use planning through mapping
- ➔ Create landscape visioning through experiential field visits and dialogue
- ➔ Deepen understanding of land use plan implementation in landscape including identifying gaps in facilitation and key priority issues.

The LUD platform outcomes are designed to support direct actions within the specific SAGCOT clusters; Knowledge/communication actions, such as policy briefs and other knowledge products; Learning processes, such as case studies and exchange events that will benefit the global community of practice and facilitate Land-Use Dialogue actions in other landscapes at risk.

Partners

Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT)

<http://www.sagcot.com/>

SAGCOT is an agricultural partnership designed to improve agricultural productivity, food security and livelihoods in Tanzania. It was initiated at the World Economic Forum Africa summit in May 2010, following which the SAGCOT Investment Blueprint was launched nationally by Prime Minister Pinda in Dar es Salaam and internationally by H.E. President Kikwete at the 2011 World Economic Forum in Davos. SAGCOT brings together government, business, donor partners and the farming community to pool resources and work together towards a common goal. SAGCOT is about doing things differently to get things done and to make a real difference.

SAGCOT Green Reference Group (GRG) and Ihemi Green Reference Group (IGRG)

GRG and IGRG are the multi-stakeholder groups at the national and cluster level respectively. The groups are convened by SAGCOT Centre Ltd and supported by the non-governmental organizations to develop and build consensus around a green growth program and investment framework for the region. Subsequently, the SAGCOT Centre Ltd will implement this strategy by facilitating and coordinating green investments, in close collaboration with Tanzanian and international companies, donors, civil society, and the Government of Tanzania.

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Sustain Initiative

https://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/water/wp_our_work/sustain/

SUSTAIN-Africa is an initiative to implement Sustainable Development Goals in African growth corridors. The aim is to facilitate greening of growth that is inclusive and climate-resilient. SUSTAIN-Africa works at the local, national and continental levels, linking practice on the ground to policy change at corridor and Africa-wide levels. SUSTAIN integrates water, land and ecosystem management with sustainable business to demonstrate inclusive green growth using the landscapes approach.

The Forests Dialogue

<http://theforestdialogue.org>

The Forests Dialogue (TFD) is a neutral, international, multi-stakeholder platform established in 2000 to help address conflicts and challenges about important forest-related issues. TFD is governed by an international Steering Committee reflecting the breadth of interests in forests, and its secretariat is hosted by Yale University. TFD has developed and facilitated 15 dialogue initiatives, comprising more than 60 country-level and international dialogues involving over 3,000 individuals during its 15 years of work. Half of the dialogue initiatives have focused on what would now be called 'landscape' topics.